

## Keeping Yourself Well

## THE DAY OF WEAKNESS

After you have had a trying experience, or worn yourself out with an unusually hard day's work, your body is not in shape to resist disease. Its vitality is lowered, and the forces that resist infection are lacking in power. Certain infections are always present. One of the worst of these is that of influenza. If your strength is lowered, it is likely to effect a lodgment, and no man can ever foretell what this will lead to. For such periods of weakness you need a good tonic. Your circulation should be strengthened, your digestion made more vigorous, your system toned up. The tonic that many thousands have found most satisfactory is **Peruna**. It has been used as often to ward off illness as to overcome them. In the tablet form you may carry it with you, using it whenever you realize you are not up to full physical power. It's better to prevent than to be ill, and for such conditions **Peruna** is heartily recommended by thousands.

**Manetta** is the ideal laxative. It cleans the waste from the system, tones up the liver and helps you overcome the constipation habit. Safe, pleasant and effective. **Peruna** is a liquid or candy tablet.

**The Peruna Co. Columbus, O.**

## NO ACTION FOLLOWS HIGHER FLOUR PRICES

Federal Trade Commission Convinced There Is No Evidence of Illegal Manipulation.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Preliminary investigation in Chicago of the recent rise in wheat and flour prices and the threatened rise in bread prices by Chairman Hurley of the federal trade commission, understood to have disclosed no evidence of illegal manipulation and as the matter stands now the commission is not expected to take any action. Mr. Hurley returned from Chicago yesterday.

## GASOLINE AT 20 CENTS

Drop to That Figure Predicted Within Ten Days at New York.

New York, Aug. 10.—Gasoline will fall to 20 cents a gallon within 10 days or two weeks, Standard Oil officials said Thursday. At the Secony stations the gallon rate was 23 cents, which represented a three-cent drop within the last five days. Although the middle west states were selling gasoline for 17 1/2 cents, there is little likelihood of this reduced figure striking New York before a month, if at all, experts said.

The explanation for this drop in motor fuel is ascribed to the extraordinary output of the crude oil wells that were drilled last year and now are yielding. As a consequence of their exceptional output in the last few weeks the quotation on crude oil has fallen and with it gasoline, the price of which is regulated entirely by the production of crude oil.

## WEST SWELTERING AGAIN

Another Hot Wave Is Descending Upon Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Extensive air disturbances in the Northwest involving a low barometric pressure and aided by southern winds yesterday sent another hot wave over the entire Middle West. The maximum temperature for the day in most sections between the Rocky mountains and the Alleghenies, varied between 75 and 100 degrees, officials of the weather bureau said.

There is no relief in sight for Chicago before Sunday and possibly not then. The heat wave, however, will not be as severe as the one in July, during which the temperature rose above the 100 mark and caused the deaths of approximately 200 persons in Chicago.

The temperature here at 9:30 a. m. yesterday was 90 degrees and rising.

## Stomach's Best Friend



## Sanfords Ginger

Enables you to eat what you like and plenty of it. Nothing better or more helpful and healthful.

A delicious combination of ginger, aromatic and French brands for the relief of stomach, colds, indigestion, nervousness and headache. Look for the Owl Trade Mark on the wrapper, lest you get a cheap, worthless or dangerous substitute. Forty years the standard of purity, flavor and strength. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

## MORE DELAY IN CONGRESS

Immigration Again Is Injected into the Discussion

## ACTION ON THE MEASURE URGED

The Adjournment Plans Are Once More Disarranged

Washington, Aug. 10.—Administration Senate leaders, confronted by the determination of Senator Owen to press his corrupt practices bill at this session of Congress, made an agreement with the Republicans which they believe will clear a way for passage of the shipping and revenue bills, now temporarily blocked. It was agreed that Senator Owen might move to take up his bill at any time, and that enough Democrats would vote with the Republicans to defeat it.

For hours Thursday, while the shipping bill was being discussed in monotonous to empty seats, Democratic and Republican leaders consulted over the legislative deadlock. It was said that enough Democratic promises to oppose Senator Owen's motion had been secured to assure what the Republicans earnestly desire, a postponement of action on the Owen bill until the next session. A vote on the shipping bill probably will be permitted by the Republicans to-day under this agreement.

The day's developments had served to renew hope for an early adjournment of Congress when advocates of the immigration bill injected a new disturbing feature. Senator Borah, in the course of a speech on the shipping bill, referred to the need for immediate immigration legislation, and the resulting discussion revealed evidence of another Democratic revolt. Senator Hardwick, announced that it was the intention of Chairman Smith of the immigration committee to call up the measure before adjournment, and Senator Ashurst, another Democrat, said he hoped such a motion would be made soon, and that he would not be bound by the Democratic caucus, which voted to delay the measure until December.

During the day there was gossip among Democratic senators that President Wilson might not veto the bill if it should be presented to him. There was, however, no authoritative information on that subject.

Mention of immigration diverted attention from the shipping bill for several hours. Senators Billingham, Works, Brady and other Republicans urging passage of the immigration measure.

"We should pass this bill even if the president does intend to veto it again," said Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader.

The day passed without progress on the shipping or revenue bills. Senate and House conferees on the naval bill, however, put that measure into the final form in which it will be sent to the president for his signature.

## PHILIPPINE BILL IS READY FOR PRES. WILSON'S SIGNATURE

Measure Merely Promises the Islands Independence as Soon as Stable Government Is Established.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Final action on the Philippine bill promising independence to the islands as soon as a stable government is established was taken in the House yesterday when the conference report was adopted and the measure prepared for President Wilson's signature, which is the only action remaining to make it a law.

## HURRICANE NEARS TEXAS

Will Probably Go Inland on the Lower Coast.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 10.—Indications yesterday were that the tropical disturbance which came into the Gulf of Mexico through the Yucatan channel Wednesday night would go inland near the mouth of the Rio Grande or on the lower Texas coast. The 7 o'clock reports from the Gulf coast weather bureau stations yesterday showed Brownsville with the lowest barometer on the coast, 29.70 with the wind blowing 20 miles an hour from the north. The barometer was 30 or better at all points along the east Gulf coast.

## CHILD LABOR BILL TO THE PRESIDENT

Measure Passes the House Without Amendment and Without Record of Vote.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The child labor bill was finally passed without debate or record vote yesterday in the House. Senate amendments were accepted without change. It now goes to the president.

## LITTLE CHANGE IN NEW YORK

Number of New Cases and Deaths About the Same as Thursday.

New York, Aug. 10.—The health department reported only a slight change in the epidemic of infantile paralysis yesterday. New cases during the last 24 hours numbered 125 and deaths 32, as against 121 cases and 32 deaths Thursday.

## TY COBB MEETS WILSON

Baseball Player Has Interview with the President.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Ty Cobb, ball player and one of the greatest "strike" experts in the country, yesterday conferred briefly with President Wilson on how to hit the ball in a pinch.

After he got through he said he thought he knew more about the strike business than he did.

## The World's Most Powerful Low Priced Car

31 1/2 H.P.

THE NEW SERIES

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Roadster \$620 F. O. B. TOLEDO

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This Overland is the world's most powerful low-priced car.

It has a 31 1/2 horsepower en bloc motor that is a perfect marvel for speed, power and endurance.

By increasing the bore of the motor from 3 1/8 to 3 3/8, we are able to offer a power plant which at 1950 R.P.M. develops full 31 1/2 horsepower.

Tests under every condition in all parts of the country dem-

onstrate that it easily develops better than fifty miles per hour on the road.

Speed of course varies under different conditions, but in practically every instance it has been getting fifty miles an hour and with ease.

We have scores of telegrams showing that twenty to twenty-five miles per gallon of gasoline is not unusual.

The performance of this car is almost beyond belief.

Take any other low-priced car on the market. Pit it against this new Overland. Compare them for sheer speed, for abundance of power, for riding comfort and economy, and you'll find this car will back anything else clean off the boards.

That's a strong statement, but a fact nevertheless.

Try it yourself and see. Here are more important facts.

It has four-inch tires which are more than generous for a car of this size.

Not only has it a large and roomy body, but it has an attractive, up-to-date streamline body.

It has the latest and most improved system of ignition.

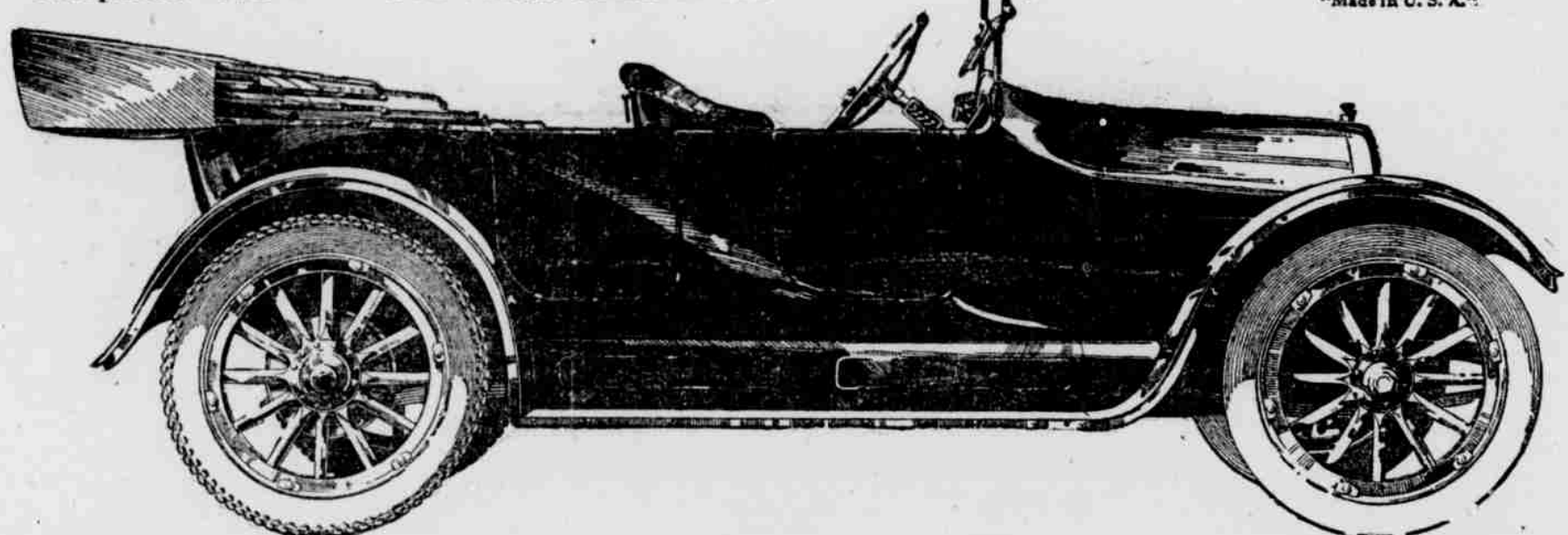
It has the cantilever springs—the easiest riding springs in the world.

What's more, it's complete. Not a thing to buy. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, magnetic speedometer, one-man top, demountable rims and practically every accessory found on the highest priced cars.

It only goes to prove how big production can cut cost and save you money. First come, first served. Place your order now.

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The Willys-Overland Company  
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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## VERMONT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Statement About the Institution By Supt. Barss.

To the Editor of the Barre Times: Dear Sir—During the last year there has been considerable discussion in some of the state papers regarding the fitness of the Vermont industrial school to receive homeless children and the superintendent has, on several occasions, been asked to write some facts concerning the school for some of the papers.

About seven years ago the management, under the control of the penal institution, started a program of remodeling buildings then on the plant and building additions throughout. This program was pushed nearly to completion when the fire of 1914 made it necessary to start over again and also made it possible to lay the foundation for a modern institution. The last fiscal year, July, 1915, to July, 1916, is the first year during these seven in which the school could be said to have functioned normally. This being so, it seems to be the part of wisdom now, through your columns, to give the public the facts.

The new buildings, while not elaborate, are adequate and comfortable. The children's homes are light and airy; equipped with comfortable dormitories, dining rooms, congregate basements and reading rooms with adequate libraries and games. The reading room is an innovation in institution life and is not found in many of the modern institutions.

The population has increased from a daily attendance for 1907 and 1908 of 136 to a daily attendance the first six months of 1916 to 270. The institution buildings have increased from three to ten beside powerhouse and pump house. A central heating and lighting plant has been added which supplies heat for all the buildings and light is produced on the place for buildings and streets.

Fifteen thousand gallons of water is pumped daily and steam is kept constantly on the fire pump. Power and steam are provided for laundry, sewing room, etc. Coal, water and light in 1907 and 1908 for three buildings totaled about \$4,000. Coal, water, light and power for 1915 and 1916 for 11 buildings aggregating nearly 700,000 cubic feet of space cost about \$6,000.

A modern hospital has been established second to none for its size; a chapel and gymnasium have been added which have claimed the approval of all who have seen and used them; a new campus which will meet all requirements for many years is being constructed at the present time by the boys and officers, providing football, baseball and track facilities, as well as an outdoor playground for the small children.

A graded school system has been inaugurated and an educational atmosphere developed which is just about to blossom into promise for the future. This year two of the girls from the institution will be taking training as nurses in two of the state hospitals; one of the girls goes back to the second year at Northfield seminary, Northfield, Mass.; two of the boys enter Mount Hermon at the same place; one boy has just finished four years' apprenticeship course in the Central Vermont railway shops and starts a course in the Westworth Technical school, Boston; one girl enters Millbury college; between 15 and 20 will be in attendance at the Vergennes city high school doing second, third and fourth year work, while over 20 will be doing freshman high school work at the institution school. The eighth grade class which prepares for the high school work will also be large.

An honor system has been established which has developed the spirit of individual honor to the point where five of the six cottages during the last year have been unlocked except the room where the food was kept. In the boys' cottages the night watchman goes through the

dormitories four or five times each night but between these trips, with their clothes and shoes by their bedside, these boys are at liberty to get up and leave the building at any time, restrained only by their sense of honor. The girls' cottages are as open as those of the boys. During 10 weeks of the year 1916 the sixth cottage was run wide open, although it is not intended that that should be so. When two boys presumed to leave that cottage it was closed again, but of the five cottages just spoken of, containing from 170 to 240 children at different times during the year, only two belied their claim to honor by leaving the dormitory during the night.

The spirit of co-operation is present to the extent that, during the year of construction succeeding the fire, when new buildings were being built, the boys and officers beside doing the ordinary school work, earned \$6,000 from the contractors and completed construction work, the labor cost of which was estimated by contractors at over \$5,000. Some of the most competent judges in the United States of institutions of this type visited the school during the last year. Their statements on leaving it were most flattering to the children and flattering to the board which has outlined the school policies and managed its affairs.

In point of food, clothing, housing, education, social and religious advantages, the school need not fear comparison with any school in the East. The industrial development received a severe check at the time of the fire and will not be able to attain former proportions again until room for the same is provided. Barring this one feature, which can be amply provided for with the cost of about \$10 per capita in a school of this size, the school is functioning along all different lines in a way which has won the approval of those most competent to judge.

In every department of the state and commonwealth radical changes being introduced in quick succession are bound to bring criticism from the uninitiated public. Many radical changes have been made in this institution and have brought their share of criticism. Of the three members of the penal board, the chairman, J. E. Weeks, has been set aside to have particular supervision of the industrial school because of his near location. Many of the changes made at the school are chargeable directly to his initiative and all of the changes have had his hearty approval and support. Many times during the last 10 years when funds to make these needed changes were not available at the time that it seemed that the changes must be made he provided for these changes until the money was forthcoming. This did not entail a

small amount but often thousands of dollars for which he has neither received nor asked any interest.

The piano in the chapel was his present; the bell in the chapel came from him and now the beautiful equipment of the hospital was a gift from him and Mrs. Weeks. His policy has always been, "The school is for the children and it must do all that wisdom suggests as best for their advancement."

To the generosity of the people of Vermont through its representatives in Montpelier, to a few warm-hearted friends who have liberally supplemented the state's gifts and to the genius, untiring care and interest and to the strong moral support of Judge Weeks and his board are due the added privileges and opportunities which have come to these boys and girls.

Reference to their reports will show that the three Massachusetts industrial schools averaged about \$300 per capita maintenance cost during their last fiscal year; that the Maine and New Hampshire schools maintenance cost was about the same; that the New York state industrial school near Rochester, N. Y., with a population of about 800 had a per capita cost of \$297. Figures just in

from the state purchasing agent's office show that the per capita maintenance cost of the Vermont industrial school during the year 1915 and 1916 was \$192.50. (Signed) J. M. Barss, Supt.

Remarkable Reptiles. During the time of deposition of the clays constituting the Morrison shale in southern Colorado there existed a great variety of remarkable reptiles of huge size. Their bones, which are in places abundant, are the remains of animals that were mired in the soft clay of which the Morrison formation largely consists. Some of these creatures, such as the Brontosaurus, were 60 feet long. Many of them had remarkably small heads, notably the Stegosaurus, which had so diminutive a brain that it must have been very stupid. This animal was undoubtedly very clumsy also, but its huge size and protective armor aided in its preservation.—U. S. Geological Survey.

To the Lohengrin Tune. Kingsland Leader—Betty Wilson jumped the broom Saturday night to the surprise of all her friends and relatives.

Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the



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